

JOHN KAREL DIES

IN MINNEAPOLIS

John Karel, father of Judge John C. Karel of Milwaukee, died yesterday noon at the residence of his daughter Mrs. Charles Temple, in Minneapolis. He had been in poor health for some time.

Mr. Karel was born in 1850. During President Cleveland's term he served as consul at Prague and later as consul general at St. Petersburg.

For a while he was engaged as a merchant in Manitowoc county and later became mayor of Algoma.

At the time of his death he was president of the American State bank of Algoma.

He is survived by three children—Judge John C. Karel of Milwaukee, L. Albert Karel of Keweenaw, and Mrs. Charles Templeton of Minneapolis.

The funeral will be held in Minneapolis Wednesday.

Judge Karel, who was touring the state in the gubernatorial campaign was notified of his father's death and left for Minneapolis last night with his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Swift and daughter Hazel and Jack Nolten of Milwaukee, have been visiting friends in the city several days the past week. From here they expect to go to Marshfield to attend the fair.

MEN ARE SENTENCED.

Scott and Collins Taken Before Judge Park at the Point.

Stevens Point Journal—W. D. Scott and Jack Collins were brought up from Grand Rapids Wednesday afternoon by District Attorney Chas. E. Briere and Sheriff A. J. Cowell to receive sentence for forgery, to which they entered pleas of guilty.

Both of the prisoners were represented by D. D. Conway.

When arraigned for sentence Collins told the court that he is 25 years old, that he was born in Wyoming, that his parents now live in Mountain and that he committed the forgery when he was drunk and the only request he made of the court was that he be sentenced to the state prison at Waupun and not to the Green Bay reformatory. The reason he gave for this request was that at the state prison they allow prisoners who are addicted to the tobacco habit a small supply of the "weed," while at the reformatory this luxury is denied them.

Judge Park, however, condemned him to the reformatory for a term of eighteen months so that length of time he will have to worry along as best he can without either a "chew" or a "smoke."

"Collins," whose name is said to be Mitchell, drifted into Grand Rapids in June with the Barnes circus. He was employed as cook in a restaurant at the Rapids, where he became acquainted with Doud Zanow, with whom he made three attempts to elope.

Fortunately, however, the mother of the girl succeeded in rescuing her from him and his arrest for forgery followed. It is said that he has served three and half years in the Fort Madison, Iowa, penitentiary for forgery.

The only reason Scott gave for the forgery he committed was that he was "tempted and fell." He gave his occupation as that of detective, and said he has a wife and two children, all of whom are now being supported by his sister, who is a clerk in the Marshall Field store, Chicago, at a salary of \$10 a week.

Prior to his arrest he was running an auto livery at Chippewa Falls, an occupation which it was stated he could resume if he was paroled. Sentence was suspended and he was placed on parole for a term of three years and remanded to the custody of the sheriff of Waukesha county until the formalities connected with proceedings of this kind can be completed with.

Death of Mrs. Andrews.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Andrews died at her home in this city on Friday afternoon, following a stroke of apoplexy.

Mrs. Andrews had been in rather poor health for some time past, but was feeling about as usual on the day she was stricken, until a few minutes before the end came, when she lay down on a sofa, and in a short time had breathed her last.

Decedent was a native of Germany, and was eighty years of age, and is survived by one son and one daughter, Will Andrews of Chicago and Miss Mina Andrews of this city.

The remains were shipped to LaPorte, Ind., Sunday evening for burial, accompanied by the two children.

Ed. Morgill hurt his right hand on Monday while engaged in handling some boxes at the Johnson & Hill store. A surgeon dressed the wound and the indications are that he will soon be all right again.

J. R. RAGAN

Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker

House 'phone No. 63, Store 313, Sparrow's Building, East Side. John Ernsor, Residence 'phone No. 436.

D. A. TELFER

DENTIST

Office over Wood County National Bank on the East Side. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. Telephone No. 260.

W. E. WHEELAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in Daily Block, East Side. Telephone No. 243. Grand Rapids, Wis.

Death of Mrs. Raymond.

Mrs. Charles Raymond, one of the old residents of Grand Rapids, died at the home of her son, Wills B. Raymond, on Saturday, after an illness of some length.

For some time past she had been very sick and her death was not unexpected.

Decedent was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and was 77 years of age.

She came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1850, and located at Grand Rapids about four years later.

In 1861 she was married to Charles Raymond, and has made her home in this city ever since, Mr. Raymond passing away about ten years ago.

She is survived by two sons, C. H. Raymond of Sweetwater, Texas, W. B. Raymond of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. W. J. Henry, of Seattle, Wash.

The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon from the home on Oak street, Rev. H. C. Logan conducting the services.

Death of John Burmeister.

John Burmeister, one of the old residents of this section, died on Saturday from the effects of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered on the previous Saturday.

Mr. Burmeister was a native of Germany, where he was born on the 27th of March, 1837, and was consequently 77 years of age. He leaves to mourn his death three brothers and two sisters, they being Henry Burmeister of the town of Grant, Fred Burmeister of Waupun, Mrs. August Lempke, of Tomahawk, and August Burmeister and Mrs. Kurt who still reside in Germany.

The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon from the east side Lutheran church, Rev. R. J. Pautz officiating.

Miss Anna Sandman, of Stevens Point who has been spending two weeks in the city visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sandman returned on Sunday. Miss Sandman is employed as bookkeeper in the Stevens Point Journal office.

Rufus Underwood, a colored gentleman hailing from Terre Haute, Ind., was given ten days in the county jail by Judge Poinsett on Monday, the complaint against Mr. Underwood being that he had imbibed too freely of spirituous liquors and was in an intoxicated condition.

Miss Helen Kroener entertained a party of friends on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. A. L. Preston, Mrs. Preston was presented with the first favor for her skill, and Mrs. W. D. Harvie won second place. After the game the party was entertained at a six o'clock dinner at the Witter home, making a very pleasant afternoon for all concerned.

According to the Merrill papers Prof. Frank Bliss is making good with the band there and that city expects to engage his services. We wish to say to the good people of Merrill that they will make no mistake in securing his services as he is one of the best leaders in the state today. During his residence of several years in this city Mr. Bliss built up the best band we ever had.

Mother's Best Flour, \$1.45 per sack at all grocers. Every sack is guaranteed.

Mrs. M. H. Jackson is visiting in Chicago.

We advise supplying your wants now from the new arrivals

or the remnant bargains.

We invite your inspection of the New Balmacaan and

Gape Coats, Suits, Skirts and Waists

W. C. WEISEL

THE LIBRARY.

Interesting Books on the European Situation in the Public Library.

Here is a list of timely books relating to the European countries involved in the war.

Clement—Handbook of Japan.

Collier—England and the English.

Coughlin—The Whirlpool of Europe—Austria—Hungary and the

Habsburgs.

Howard—Cause and Extent of the Recent Industrial Progress of Germany.

Lazarovich-Hrebebanovich—The Servian people. Their past glory and their destiny.

Miller—The Balkans—Romania—

Bulgaria—Servia and Montenegro.

Onond—Liege and the Ardennes.

Palmer—Russian Life in Town and Country.

Stokes—Hungary.

Kravchinsky—The Russian Peasantry—The Agrarian condition, Social Life and Religion.

Winter—Poland of Today and Yesterday.

A review of its history, past and present, of its social, political and economic conditions today.

Veritas—The German Empire Today. Outlines of its formation and development.

Steiner—On the Trail of the Immigrants.

Wants \$2,500 Damages.

Pittsfield Record—Summons and complaint has been served against the town of Cary, instituting suit for damages in the amount of \$2,500, by G. A. DeBolt, the city's attorney, E. C. Pors, of Marshfield.

All advances toward a settlement of the difficulties out of court have failed and the town of Cary has, through its attorney, Chas. E. Briere, Grand Rapids, made arrangements to fight the case in circuit court.

The case grows out of the damages to his person sustained by Mr. DeBolt about a year ago, when his team ran away throwing him from the wagon. He was tossed over the dashboard and the wheels of the wagon passed over his head and shoulders, causing severe injuries to his head and body from which he has lost the sight of one eye.

From back numbers of the Record we learn that Mr. DeBolt, his wife and son had started for Pittsfield with a pig pack on the wagon. They had not progressed far when the horses shied and started to run, spilling the occupants of the wagon out on the ground. Mrs. DeBolt and the son were not injured to any great extent.

The complaint avers that the road was obstructed by growths of small trees and shrubbery along the side and that a flight of a partridge or other game bird from this brush caused the colt to start on a mad race down the road.

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How is this for a Big Trout?

According to the Wautoma Argus, Ed. Rowe of Wautoma a lad of eight years and his cousin, Harvey Rowe, aged twelve of Oshkosh caught the largest trout while fishing in Soule's Creek last Sunday that was ever caught in that part of the country.

When the lad hooked what he supposed was a big fish he called to his companion who jumped into the creek and caught the fish under the gills and pitched it onto the bank. The fish was a German brown trout and weighed 10 pounds and 8 ounces.

Said to be an Elopement.

Clarence St. Germaine and Miss Bessie Laffter departed quietly from the city on Friday evening, and it is supposed that the two young people eloped together. It is known that they have been keeping company for some time past, and the girl has told some of her friends that they were engaged.

It is known that they took out a marriage license some months ago, but it was supposed that it had never been used. St. Germaine has been transferred to Beach, N. D., where he holds the position of telegraph operator.

Kaptan-Arndt.

Miss Gusta Kaptan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kaptan of the town of Sigel, and Paul Arndt of Port Edwards were married this morning at 7:30 at the Catholic church by Rev. Wm. Reding.

At the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents in the town of Sigel to relatives. The young people took the evening train for a wedding tour to make their home in Wausau.

New Company Organized.

The Mott Fruit and Produce Company is the name of a new organization in this city which is now about ready to start up business. The members of the company are Rogers J. Mott, president and manager, and George Mullen, secretary and treasurer. The new company has leased the Harvey Gee building on Second avenue and have it all ready to open business.

Eugene Warner of Cranmoor, who was recently quite severely injured in a runaway, was in the city on Tuesday. Mr. Warner is still carrying one arm in a sling and has some difficulty in getting about, but is gradually mending and the indications are that he will in time be all right again.

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BUSINESS MEN ARE GETTING TOGETHER

About Returning to Germany.

All who are contemplating returning to Germany under present conditions will be interested in regulations governing such return.

A German who emigrates to this country before he is seventeen years old or before he is called upon for military service may, after five years residence and naturalization in the United States return to Germany for a visit. The right to remain in his former country is denied by Germany, and he may be expelled after a brief sojourn on the ground that he left Germany merely to evade military service.

It is not safe for a person who has once been exposed to return to Germany without having obtained permission in advance to do so. A person, who has complete military service, reached his thirty-first year and become an American citizen may safely return to Germany.

Treaties between the United States and German states provide that naturalized German-American citizens after a residence of five years in this country shall be recognized as United States citizens on their return to Germany.

But a naturalized American of German birth is liable to trial and punishment upon return to Germany for an offense against German law committed before emigration.

Information issued by the Imperial Russian consulate at Chicago says:

If a Russian subject holds a foreign passport issued to the governor of the province from which he came, he needs no further document to be admitted to Russia. Russians not holding such passports must present whatever documents they have to be certified by the Russian consulate before they sail.

If the applicant for a passport has no document of any sort to present to the Russian consulate in this country he may obtain the necessary certificate for presentation to the consul from a clergyman of his own denomination.

Teachers' Institute.

A Teachers' Institute for Wood County will be held at Grand Rapids on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The Institute will be held in the Wood County Normal building, and will be in charge of Professor M. H. Jackson who will have the subjects of Geography, Arithmetic, Including Rapid Calculation, and Farm Accounts. Miss Agnes Breeke will have charge of Penmanship and will teach the teachers how to conduct a handwriting recitation in four grades at one time. Miss Breeke will also have charge of Interior Decorations, Primary Material and Opening Exercises. Miss Lillian MacDowell will have the work in Middle and Upper Form Reading

POPE PIUS X DIES IN ROME

End Comes Suddenly
to Head of Roman
Catholic Church.

WORRIED OVER WAR

Conflict of European Nations
Caused Pontiff to Grieve
Deeply—Last Words
a Peace Prayer.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Pope Pius X. died at about 2 o'clock this morning. The exact time has not yet been announced.

The passing of the supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic church was not unexpected. From about noon he had been unconscious and steadily grew weaker toward evening. Official bulletins prepared the church for the worst.

It had realized his condition early yesterday morning, when he said farewell to his sisters and his brothers and laid his last injunctions upon Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state.

End Hastened by War.

Death was due to his ancient enemy, bronchial catarrh, which became acute on Sunday.

The attacks which he fought off a year ago returned to bind him overwrought with the grief inspired by the great European war.

The vitality with which he fought former attacks had been absorbed in his prayers and meditations for peace. The assistance he once gave his physicians was lacking, as he forgot himself and thought only of the catastrophe which the world is facing.

Early Death Report Denied.

Early in the afternoon a report that the pontiff had expired was current. It gained strength by the fact that church bells began to ring. The vatican immediately denied the report of the pope's death and explained that the bells were ringing only to call to the faithful to prayer for his recovery.

At 4:10 o'clock the pope had a sudden relapse. A bulletin issued at that time by Dr. Marchiatafa, the physician in charge, left no doubt that the eminent patient's life was in danger.

Cardinals and Kin Called.

Immediately after this bulletin was posted the physicians notified the Italian government that the illness of the pontiff was grave. All the cardinals who are out of town were summoned to Rome. The pope's brother, Angelo Sarto, also was called.

The pontiff's condition became grave yesterday morning, and it was only by the most heroic efforts on the part of the attending physicians that he was kept alive. His condition seemed to improve after administration of oxygen, but signs of suffocation and diffused bronchial inflammation continued. The temperature at that time reached 103, with pulse weak and at times infrequent.

Holiness Began With Cold.

On Tuesday, Dr. Marchiatafa announced that the pope was suffering from a simple cold, and that possibly a complete rest for a week would restore him to his usual health. The bronchial conditions spread, however, and yesterday it was announced that the pope's condition was serious.

Dr. Marchiatafa was able to leave the vatican for a time in the afternoon owing to the amelioration of symptoms. He said that nothing in the morning had indicated the grave crisis which was so soon to make its appearance.

Shortly after he left Dr. Amiel examined the patient. He explained that the sudden collapse was due to the pontiff's age and the gouty affection which always combine to give bronchial catarrh of an acute nature a most serious character. Dr. Amiel further explained that the pontiff's diminished vitality, caused by old age, might make his illness fatal.

War Blocks Cardinals.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—That rule of the Roman Catholic church which provided that within ten days after the death of a pope the college of cardinals should come together in Rome to choose his successor, is not likely to be carried out literally.

With warships blocking half the sea lanes, with most of the railroads of Europe given over entirely to the transportation of soldiers and munitions of war, it would be impossible for many of the princes of the church to reach the vatican within the time limit.

Cardinal Gibbons, who stands close to the head of the sacred college in seniority, and Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, if they started at once from America, might reach Rome in ten days. They would have to be fortunate enough to find a fast ship, sailing directly to the Mediterranean, and of course even temporary interruptions of the voyage by war vessels would make it impossible to reach the Eternal City.

Why Is It?

Sometimes it seems as if every person who is lacking in initiative, special ability or industry desires to be either a writer, an actor or an artist. The most agreeable way for a lazy person to make a living is to express his own opinions, emotions and impressions.—Norman Haugood, in Harper's Weekly.

Advantage With the Goat.

"Tis only a gout," mumbled the man, as he strode into the strange

No Lamp. A three-year-old lad was out walking with his grandfather when he noticed the moon. Seeing that it did not look as it does at night, he remarked, very solemnly, "Well, there's the moon, but I ain't got any lamp in it now."

His Ardent Search.

Reporters—"I hear a wild man was seen roaming about in a swamp here." Native—"Yes, he was a city man, trying to locate a choice building lot he's just bought."

LIFE AND WORK OF LATE POPE

Long Career of Honor
and Activity Was the
Lot of Pius X.

PROMOTION EARNED BY MERIT

From His Ordination in 1858 His
Sincerity and Talents Were Recog-
nized and Resulted in Rapid
Rises to Positions of Honor and
Importance—Came From Peasant
Family.

Rome, Aug. 19.—Pope Pius X. was a native of the little village of Riesi, in the Venetian province of Treviso, which, in 1803, gave to the church a pontiff in Niccolò Boccaudi, who assumed the triple crown under the name of Benedict XI.

Born June 2, 1835, to a poor and humble family of the name of Sarto, Pius X. was christened Giuseppe (Joseph) and known throughout his life by the dialect equivalent of Giuseppe, "Beppo."

From an early age Giuseppe, bred to sturdy outdoor life, displayed a bent for the priesthood—bent that for the most part is religiously respected by Italians of the lower class. The educational resources of his birthplace were soon exhausted, and the lad's studious leanings demanded

not surprising that when the important see of Mantua became vacant, in 1884, Leo XIII. chose Giuseppe Sarto to fill the place. It was no easy task to which he had been called, for his predecessor had allowed discipline to become slack. His persuasive powers and administrative gifts were tested to the utmost, but he was fully equal to the ungrateful task.

Two years later Pope Leo recognized Bishop Sarto's merits by raising him to the Sacred College, with the title of San Bernardo alle Terme, at a consistory held June 15, 1893. At the same time he was chosen out of all the Venetian prelates to fill the patriarchate of Venice.

Sought to Build Up Church.

Pope Pius' policy was the simplest. His election resulted because a majority of the cardinals had wearied of diplomacy and its barren results, and longed for a pontiff who would build up the units of organization—that is, the dioceses they ruled by bishops. In France, Italy and Spain these units were either paralyzed or directed by the hostile or indifferent state. There was a show of life, but not such teaming and varied life as is seen in the dioceses of America, Canada and Ireland. It was known that Pius would desert diplomacy and try to make all the dioceses as they are in English-speaking countries.

That diplomacy found no place in Pius' mind is evidenced by many of his acts. His action toward the French government was perfect in indifference. Therefore France had all the trouble and the pope was out of it.

When the trouble between the church and state broke out in France and the Concordat was dropped, the world looked to the pope, speculating as to what course he would take. What he did seemed to be the only



From stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

PIUS X.

within the time limit. If they were forced to land in France it is almost certain they would be delayed.

Seventy Members of College.

When complete the college of cardinals, which elects a new pope, consists of seventy members. The college of 1903, which elected Pope Pius X., consisted of sixty-three members, of whom fifty-six were present at the conclave.

The election of popes by conclave dates from the middle ages. In ancient times the vote of the Roman clergy, cast in the presence of the faithful, was the elective power. It was not until 1059, under Nicholas II, that the papacy was completely emancipated from the temporal ambition of its adherents. Gregory VII was the last pope to make even a nominal concession to laymen.

Peasant May Become Pope.

Theoretically, any one may be elected pope. He need be neither cardinal, priest, nor yet Italian. Sixtus V was a swineherd in his youth. Cardinal Cott's father was a stevedore, while the parents of Pius X were peasants.

Cardinals Vanvitelli and Oreglia are mentioned as possible successors to Pope Pius.

POPE'S WISH WAS TO REVISIT VENICE

Rome, Aug. 19.—Pope Pius at one time declared that he would willingly give up two years of his life if he might be able to visit only once more his beloved Venice.

When Cardinal Sarto was elected pope in 1903, he adopted the same attitude as had his two immediate predecessors, toward the present Italian government which in 1870 annexed the papal states to the united Italy and took the city of Rome away from the popes, and made it the capital of the Italian kingdom.

His attitude was for the popes to declare themselves prisoners in the vatican at the hands of the Italian government and never during their entire pontificate leave either the vatican or the vatican gardens.

Fire at U. S. Vessel.
Newport News, Va., Aug. 15.—Captain Hatch of the Merchants and Miners steamer Dorchester, which arrived here on Friday from Boston, reported that an unidentified warship fired three shots at his vessel. The Dorchester displayed the American flag and the warship then turned about and made off.

German Ships Captured.

Rome, Aug. 17.—The crew of the Italian steamer Algiers report that they saw an English torpedo flotilla capture a German freighter and a German passenger ship.

Gives England \$500,000.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 17.—J. K. L. Ross of Montreal has presented \$500,000 to the British government to be used "as the government sees fit for naval or military purposes."

Austrians Invade Russia.

London, Aug. 14.—A Vienna dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company, received by way of Amsterdam, says the Austrian troops have advanced into Russian Poland.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The war has stopped the sale of absinthe for years.

London, Aug. 19.—Lord Kitchener, the British secretary of state for war, has issued a proclamation to the effect that the sale of absinthe is to be stopped.

Pope's Last Message Urged Peace Prayers

Rome, via London, Aug. 19.—The Pope, just previous to his fatal seizure, addressed the following exhortation to the whole world:

"At this moment, when nearly the whole of Europe is being dragged into the vortex of a most terrible war, with its present dangers and miseries, and the consequences to follow, the thought of which must strike every one with grief and horror, we whose care is the life and welfare of so many citizens and peoples cannot but be deeply moved and our heart wrung with the bitterest sorrow.

"And in the midst of this universal confusion and peril, we feel and know that both fatherly love and apostolic ministry demand of us that we should with all earnestness turn the thoughts of Christendom to either, 'whence cometh help—unto Christ the Prince of Peace and the most powerful instrument of good and of evil.'

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Promotions Rapid.

On September 18, 1858, the young seminarian received his priest's orders in the cathedral of Castel-Franco. That year was a memorable one for Italy. The question of Italian liberty had been forced to the front by the attempt of Orsini to assassinate Napoleon III. The diplomats of nations assembled, but the young priest was not concerned in the movement. He turned his back on the world, and took up his duties as curate in the village of Tombolo.

He was promoted to be parish priest of Salzano in 1867, only a year after the cession of Venezia (Venice) to Italy, so that the future pope lived for the first thirty-two years of his life, under the Austrian regime in his native province.

The able discharge of his office recommended the pastor of Salzano to the notice of Monsignor Zinelli, at that time the bishop of the diocese, who nominated him to a canonry of Padua, a world-renowned seat of Italian learning.

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Given Important See.

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right thing, according to the American idea. He ignored the nation.

Before Pope Pius had been on the throne three years he showed that young men who dreamed of the career of a courier in Rome were going to be disappointed. The pope wanted bishops for the difficult sees, and the way for young diplomats to promotion, it was soon apparent, was through the tiresome but wholesome office of governing bishop.

One great reform Pope Pius accomplished, and it promises to be ever remembered in history. He proved that diplomacy in church matters is a thing of little importance compared with the direct teaching and preaching of the gospel to the poor.

Given Notable Reforms.
His now famous Apostolic constitution was considered as embodying the most sweeping reform ever attempted by a Roman pontiff since the celebrated Council of Trent, in the years from 1545 to 1563, in that it dismissed the entire congregation of the council, a committee of cardinals charged with the interpretation of the Council of Trent, and placed all affairs in the hands of separate tribunals and courts of appeal.

Pope Pius was in every respect a man of peace, and the clerical troublous in Spain and Portugal during the latter years of his life greatly affected his health. When Spain and Portugal, following the lead of France, broke away from the church, he refused to take any decisive action.

This policy of peace earned for Pope Pius X. the love of the church's devotees the world over and will make his memory one that posterity will honor as that of a great pope in the history of Catholicism.

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NEUTRALITY IS ASKED

AMERICANS ARE WARNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON AGAINST "TAKING SIDES."

MAY PROVE PERIL TO U. S.

Final Effect of European War on This Country Rests "Within Ourselves," Says Nation's Executive—Urges Self-Control on Part of All Citizens.

Washington, Aug. 20.—President Wilson addressed a communication to the American people on Tuesday, asking them to observe strict neutrality in speech and conduct in the present European conflict and to act in a spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. His statement says:

"My fellow countrymen:

"I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during these last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States, and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out what is entirely within our own choice what its effects upon us will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster.

"The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what ministers utter in their pulpits and men proclaim their opinions on the street.

"The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be almost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another to succeed in this momentous struggle.

"It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility, responsibility no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of the country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans, will turn to honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinion, not against each other, but in 'in the war itself in imposed and opinion it not in action. Such division among us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people, holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend.

"I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a sobering word of warning to you against the deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action; must put a curb on our sentiments as well as upon transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

"My thought is of America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of pending trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undistracted judgment, the dignity of self-control, the efficiency of dispassionate action, a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own counsels and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world.

"Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves the restraints which will bring to our people the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace we covet for them?"

Exonerated in Arctic Wreck.

New York, Aug. 20.—The surviving members of Stefansson's arctic expedition, whom the *Karluk* was crushed in an ice pack, signed a paper now in Capt. Robert A. Bartlett's possession, exonerating him from all blame in connection with the disaster.

Argentine Embassy for U. S.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Aug. 20.—The Argentine chamber of deputies on Tuesday morning passed by 58 votes against 15 the bill for the creation of an Argentine embassy at Washington next year.

Issue Injunction Against Mellen.

Boston, Aug. 20.—An injunction was issued by the supreme judicial court restraining ex-President Charles S. Mellen and Director Alexander Cochran from selling any New Haven railroad stock.

War Traps 20,000 Students.

Washington, Aug. 18.—At least 20,000 American students and school teachers went abroad this year and now are trapped in Europe because of the war. Almost every city has reported teachers abroad.

President at Church.

Washington, Aug. 18.—For the first time since the death of Mrs. Wilson the president and his daughter appeared in public on Sunday, when they attended services at the Central Presbyterian church.

Three Perish in Illinois Fire.

St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 17.—Three men were killed at Dongola, Ill., when the wall of a burning building fell on them. The dead: Howard Snyder, Jacob Hays, William Hanning. The fire destroyed half the business section.

Mine Blast Kills 150.

London, England, Aug. 17.—About one hundred and fifty of the passengers and crew of the Austrian Lloyd steamer Baron Gauths were killed or drowned when the vessel was blown up by a mine off Dalmatian coast.

SPECIAL TAX IS NEAR

U. S. REVENUE CUT BY EUROPEAN WAR.

President Wilson Confers With Members of House and Senate on Situation.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Consideration of the problem of raising money to offset losses in customs revenues due to the outbreak of the European war continue at the White House. The president saw Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee, and Representative Underwood, chairman of the house ways and means committee, and discussed the question.

Earlier the president told callers he had not arrived at an opinion as to the best means for raising the necessary additional revenue. He said the possibility of issuing Panama canal bonds to meet the expected deficiency had not been seriously considered by the administration as yet.

The president, Senator Simmons and Representative Underwood agreed a special tax probably would be necessary, but the time for putting it in operation was not settled on. When treasury officials concluded that the effects upon us will be to and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster.

Representative Underwood said the prospects are that manufacturing facilities of the nations involved in the war would be crippled for several years, making an early return to normal import duties improbable even in the event of a short war. He added that the time for the adjournment of congress now appeared entirely problematical. He gave the impression that it would carry would be sufficient to justify building it.

Senator Ackley of Chippewa Falls and Assemblyman John A. Chinook of Hudson, members of the Lake Superior-Mississippi canal commission, stopped in Madison on their way home from Washington, D. C., where they laid the canal project before a board of United States army engineers which declared the plan practicable from an engineering point of view and the other question to be determined was whether the volume of commerce in Menominee park were completely destroyed. The storm also tied up navigation on the Fox river between Lake Winnebago and Lake Butte des Morts.

Storm Hits Eau Claire.

Eau Claire, Aug. 19.—The worst electrical and rain storm in many years swept this section of the state doing great damage, especially in the farming districts.

A blaze started by lightning destroyed the house and barn on Bert Whipple's farm, near here. The loss is estimated at \$7,000.

The rain, however, was of great benefit to corn and potatoes and pastures.

WAR HITS MANUFACTURES

Coloring Matter For Paper Has Advanced from Twenty-four Cents to Two Dollars a Pound.

Action Planned Against Interstate Transfer Railway Company by Attorney General Owen.

Superior.—An effort to annul the charter of the Interstate Transfer railway, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, is to be made by Attorney General Owen, according to Assemblyman R. J. Nye, who has just returned from Madison. The company, which operates a line from the new \$25,000,000 steel plant under construction at the southwest side of the city to Wisconsin's point at the southeastern corner of the city, has thus far failed to comply with a requirement of the last legislation that it construct a "usable" approach on the Minnesota side of its St. Louis river bridge. The steamship *Ancon*, owned by the United States war department, was chosen as the first big boat to be put through, squelching the opening of the canal which is local and suggested little of the international significance of the event. With the official Panama celebration set for next spring, even the United States was not officially represented except by the men who have long been in the canal zone. 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Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as 2d class mail matter.

Published by W. A. Drumb and A. B. Sutor.

Subscription Price—\$1.50; 6 Mo. 75c; 3 Mo. 40c. If paid in Advance

Published Every Wednesday at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

Telephone Number 324.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Resolutions, each 75c Obituary Poetry, per line 5c
Card of Thanks, each 25c Paid Entertainments, per line 5c
Transient Readers, per line 10c Display Ad Rates 15c per inch

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914.

VINDICATION FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Now that practically all Europe has been plunged into war over a pre-text that must be considered trifling—indeed absolutely contemptible in view of the untold human misery involved—it is to be hoped that fair-minded Americans will begin to estimate more at their true value the wisdom and justice of that policy of watchful waiting which has proved so successful in President Wilson's handling of the Mexican situation. The United States had far more provocation for intervention in Mexico than Austria-Hungary had for its treacherous attitude toward Serbia. Huerta proved himself a particularly exasperating person, with much more ability and greater command of resources than were at first credited to him, and there can be no doubt that war of invasion, and possibly even of permanent occupation, would have proved popular with a large part of the American public. After the landing at Vera Cruz nothing would have been easier than to find a pretext for such a warlike policy.

It is infinitely to the credit of President Wilson and his advisers that notwithstanding the sneers and jeers of the empty-headed, the malevolent and the selfish interests that desired to exploit Mexico for the benefit of their own pockets, he refused to take advantage of the weakness of a sister republic, but adhered firmly to a line of action that was high-minded and patriotic. Contrasted with the bullying arrogance of Austria-Hungary, which has set all Europe abuzz, the President's course has shown the highest statesmanship, and his country has benefited immensely by his patience and tact. This fact is now generally recognized by intelligent Republicans. The Boston Herald, a loyal standup organ, after praising the President for resisting the clamor to attack Mexico and comparing his course with that of the authoritaries in Vienna under less provocation, says:

"But the President exercised staying and a steady hand. We did not go in. We have saved ourselves the horrors of war, and the long legacy of hate throughout Latin America which would surely have followed. If the example of our President could find imitators among the crowned heads of Europe it would be a blessing to humanity."—The Philadelphia Record.

AYLWARD AND HUSTING.

The Democrats of Wisconsin have a great task set before them in the campaign of this year. It is up to them to nominate and elect a state ticket. They ought to be taken and accepted that they will accomplish this task. They ought to do it, and they ought to do it right. Personal jealousies have disrupted the party, and the people have found them wanting, and are looking to Democrats for better things in state government; and they should not be disappointed of their hope.

To win and hold public confidence at this important crisis, the Democrats, a standing firmly for the most rigid economy in the conduct of public affairs, should nominate a capable, tried and trusted forward-looking man for each of the state offices and for United States senator. The choice for governor is of first importance. Responsible leadership will be his charge. Government by party still obtains, and will continue. But government by the party boss, or the state chairman of the party committee, has passed away. Therefore in taking thought of your choice for the Democratic nominee for governor bear in mind that he should be an able constructive statesman. He will be expected to a man's part in the nation-wide work of squeezing monopoly out of business.

The above portion of this article was written and published several months ago. It is now published to emphasize the importance of nominating the best man for governor. The candidacy of John A. Aylward affords the Democrats their opportunity in this regard. He fits all the requirements for responsible leadership. He says:

If elected governor, I will insist on a strictly business administration. I shall insist not only that exorbitant and confiscatory taxes shall cease, but without increasing the indirect taxes or inquiring the interests of the state and its institutions, I shall dispense with all forms of direct state taxes, and so far as in me lies I will in principle and practice seek to conduct affairs of the state in harmony with the principles and practices of the administration of President Wilson.

And Mr. Aylward will keep his word; be sure of that. He is a quiet-mannered gentleman; but withal a man with a punch. He is a man of foremost ability; and posses that great quality of leadership, the daring alacrity of a Jackson or a Wilson.

The people of Wisconsin are fortunate in the candidacy of Paul O. Husting for U. S. senator. This paper has for years watched and admired the course of this true Democrat. In the state senate, in state conventions, and on the stump, he has struggled bravely for the best interests of the state. He has always been right in essentials; and always unafraid. He ever stands four square for the public welfare against special interests. He is a right good leader. In the Milwaukee convention two years ago, as chairman of the committee on resolutions ably supported by Mr. Aylward and others, he waged a heroic and successful fight for the adoption of a sound Democratic platform.

Senator Husting's greatest achievement has been in the matter of water power legislation. With clear vision and unfaltering courage he has long stood for what has become the conservation policy of the Democratic national administration, namely: for a leasing system by the government; and no more private monopoly of natural resources. The Husting law now on the statute book makes this the policy of Wisconsin. It is a wise, and far-reaching measure and of vast importance to the state. It saves to the people what is left of a great heritage of natural resources bequeathed to them by their fathers forever. Paul O. Husting is the man for United States senator.—Mineral Point Democrat.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR IS SAYING.

(Chilton Times.)

In his Sheboygan speech of explanation on Friday, the 14th of August, Governor McGovern is quoted as saying, "That for ten years there was no state tax levied whatever."

The governor goes on to say that the large tax levy this year was "in part due to the excessive remission of taxes two years ago, which was \$2,000,000." Very well, Governor, that may be true that \$2,000,000 of appropriations were, as you call it, remitted two years ago, but they were collected this year, and the people naturally attribute the failure to collect the tax two years ago to something of a political scheme just before election, and such so-called remission did not help them any, because they were compelled to disgorge that amount in the shape of taxes this year, as well as the excessive appropriations made at the last session of the legislature, and endorsed with your approval.

The governor's further explanation of what he has done in the interest of the people sounds funny; he says: "By the agreements which he has obtained with the various boards and commissions, including the state highway commission, a total saving has been effected in the appropriations of \$4,405,000, for general purposes, and \$1,950,000 for state highway purposes, which will leave only \$600,000 to be raised for the state highways the coming year. This can be added the \$1,500,000 raised for general purposes this year, which will not be needed again, and subtracting these sums from the total tax levy of last year of \$7,675,000, it will leave the tax levy for next year about \$2,250,000, which is about the amount of the tax levy for each year during the past ten years."

Now Governor, isn't there some inconsistency in your two statements? First, that there has been no state tax levied in ten years, and your last statement, that "\$2,250,000" is about the annual state tax levy for each year during the last ten years?"

Your explanation concedes that there is \$4,405,000 which was appropriated by the last legislature, and which must be paid by the tax payers into the state treasury at some future time, unless such appropriations be repealed as unnecessary and improper by a democratic legislature, and such repealing act signed by a democratic governor.

Your private agreement with your so-called boards and commissions does not relieve the people from the payment of the burden of sum, but only puts off the evil day to some future time, and relieves such boards and commissions from the trouble of expending such \$4,405,000 during the next year. And the only relief left to the taxpayer "is to turn the rascals out, and elect a governor and state legislature who will work in the interest of and for the protection of the people at large; abolish such unnecessary boards and commissions, who are accountable to no one except the executive who appoints them, and who by virtue of that condition are able to enter into private agreements and juggling practices with the executive for political ends, and in the political interest of the one who created them, without any redress on the part of the people, or punishment at the polls by an outraged public for the destruction of their political rights, and the partial confiscation of their property by unwarranted taxation."

The voters of Wisconsin are sufficiently intelligent, and by reason of their costly experience with the party in power, are so fully awakened to their own political rights and interests, that they cannot be misled by such specious attempts at explanations as the above, to be again hoodwinked into electing to power in this state a party that has so openly and unblushingly betrayed their interests and forfeited their rights.

One of the most popular ideas possible to present to the people of Wisconsin this year is the plan outlined by the John A. Aylward Democrats to reduce the administrative expenses of the state to such an extent that the fees, taxes and incomes from corporations, etc., will cover the expenditures for government. Such a plan makes possible the abolition of a direct state tax in Wisconsin. It reduces the number of commissions, boards and departments from forty-five to fifteen, without destroying the efficiency of a single governmental function. It eliminates waste and profligacy by preventing the conflict of departments, which now interfere with each other, travel over each other's paths and result in confusion and less efficiency. So carefully have the plans been made that not one of the important institutions of the state affected by the retrenchment policy will be impaired in standing or value. The "no state tax" platform does not involve a backward step in the progress of Wisconsin; on the other hand it is a forward step because it contemplates the administration of affairs fully as efficiently and at a greatly reduced cost. Such a plan is fathered and maintained by John A. Aylward and the men associated with him in the interest of the ticket he heads at the primaries. Upon such a platform there can be no doubt of the election of Mr. Aylward and the ticket in November, if his platform and personality prevail at the coming primaries.—Waukesha Dispatch.

BOOSTERS AND BOOSTERS.

Boosting your home town does not consist in standing on the street corner and telling the passer-by what a good town you live in. When you advise a man to come to the city and engage in a business that is already well supplied or overdone, you are doing the man himself an injustice as well as your neighbor, who is engaged in business, and who may be having a hard struggle to make a go of it. These street-corner boosters are merely hot air artists who have a penchant for wagging their jaw, and who eventually become so obnoxious to the average citizen that he will cross the street to avoid them.

The way to boost your town is to give your business to the home merchant. If you want to buy a thing, go to one of the local merchants and pay the regular price. Do not get them all to bid on it, and probably whisper the price that was given to you last, thus trying to make a crook of your neighbor, as well as a cheap shake of yourself.

If you will investigate the matter you will find that your brother merchant would rather have one dollar's worth of your business than a thousand dollar's worth of your hot air, no matter how judicious the latter may be distributed. He can buy something with the dollar, pay his help, support his family and take up his bills, but he will surely starve to death on hot air. It may sound good to you as you hand it out, but it will not buy coal and groceries. Of course political campaigns are made up largely of hot air, but then nobody ever expects to live off from political campaigns.

Spend your money at home, and you will be a real booster, and your neighbor will appreciate your boosting methods.

ORGANIZATION IS A GOOD THING

Various comments are heard these days regarding the new association that is in process of formation in this city, which is known as a merchants and manufacturers association. Some of these comments are favorable to the organization, and naturally, some of them are against it.

One of the reasons why people are inclined to knock the organization is because several commercial clubs, business men's associations and the like have been organized here in the past, and after existing for a few years have passed into oblivion.

This fact is no reason for objecting to a new organization. Everybody admits that a booster organization is all right and that if properly conducted will be good thing for the town. The failures of the past should prove stepping stones to success in the present instance. Other cities have had such organizations and have found them a good thing, and there is no reason why Grand Rapids should not experience the same success under proper investigation.

No doubt mistakes have been made in the management of these booster clubs, and many people can see where the mistakes are, and consequently we are in a better position to avoid them than ever before.

The fact that Grand Rapids has always been a moderately prosperous place may be some reason why the interest in these booster clubs has not been as keen as in some places, for people seldom worry about their condition when they are getting along all right. It is the fellow who sees calamity staring him in the face, who gets a hustle on himself to better the conditions, so that the lapse of a booster organization may really be a good word for the town, rather than a knock.

However, all knocks to the contrary, the new organization is coming along in fine shape, and the indications are that it will have for members all of the best people of the city.

WHITE GRUBS LIKELY TO CAUSE UNTOLD LOSSES IN CERTAIN STATES IN 1915

Department of Agriculture Issues Important Instructions for Preventing the Pest.

Washington D. C.—The destructive Maybeetles, or so called June bugs, as was previously predicted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, were extremely abundant the past spring in northeastern Iowa, southern Wisconsin, and northern Illinois, parts of Minnesota, the southern part of Michigan and northern Ohio; also in northeastern Pennsylvania, southeastern New York, parts of Connecticut and New Jersey. This is indicative of a great abundance of white grub in 1915, and judging from the greater abundance of beetles in most of these sections this spring than three years ago, the grub injury will be even greater than in 1912 when it caused many millions of dollars damage. It is of greatest importance that the Department's specialists says that the best way to eradicate the grub is to adopt this rotation for the coming year, even though it may be necessary to assist the second successive corn crop with an artificial fertilizer.

Proprietary precautions and planning of rotation for next year at this time will save many thousands of dollars in crops which otherwise will almost certainly be destroyed. The reader is referred to Farmers' Bulletin 543, of this department, for further particulars on the white grub.

HILL Selection of Seed Corn.

Hill selection of seed is urged by every institution interested in the improvement of corn. By selecting corn from the standing stalks in the field one can consider other things besides the ear itself. The height of the ear on the stalk and the strength of the stalk may both be considered, to adopt this rotation for the coming year, even though it may be necessary to assist the second successive corn crop with an artificial fertilizer.

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In the sections above mentioned the important economic species have a three year life cycle, that is, beetles appearing in the spring of 1914 deposit eggs which hatch about a month after being laid. The young grubs feed on roots and decaying matter, and whether or not the ear grows on a stalk that had the whole ear itself or had to compete with two or three other stalks can be determined, while if one waits until the corn has been cut these factors can not be considered.

Early selection of seed corn from the hill has many important advantages over selection later in the season. In the first place, it enables one to select ears that are known to have matured at the proper time, while if selection is deferred and weather conditions continue favorable, some of the later matured ears may be selected, because they are not as large and heavier.

Desirable, one cannot profitably select them at the expense of maturity, because corn that will not mature materially increases the yield at light expense, is bound to increase the profit.

A few years ago it was said that alfalfa could not be raised here. Now there are dozens of nice patches. E. J. Manzer, of South Plainfield, has five acres from which he harvested about a ton of choice hay to the acre at the first cutting this season. The second cutting, recently harvested, yielded more.

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A PROPHETIC.

A Few Hours Before His Death, Count Tolstoi Wrote These Prophetic Words.

"This is a revelation of events of a universal character, which must shortly come to pass. Their spiritual outlines are now before my eyes. I see floating upon the surface of the sea of human fate the huge silhouette of a nude woman. She is—with her heavily, herpetic, her smile, her jewels—super-Venus. Nations rush madly after her, each of them eager to attract her especially. But she, like an eternal courtesan, flirts with all. In her hair ornaments of diamonds and rubies is engraved her name: 'Commercialism.' As alluring and bewitching as she seems, much destruction and agony follow in her wake.

"And behold, she has three gigantic arms with three torches of universal corruption in her hand. The first torch represents the flame of the war, the second torch bears the flame of bigotry and hypocrisy, and the third torch is that of the law.

"The great conflagration will start about 1912, set by torch of the first arm in the countries in Southeastern Europe. It will develop into a destructive calamity in 1913. In that year I see all Europe in flames and bleeding. I hear the lamentations of huge battlefields. But about the year 1915 a strange figure from the north—a new Napoleon—enters the stage of the bloody drama. He is a man of little military training, a writer or journalist, but in his grip Europe will remain till 1925.

"The end of the great calamity will mark a new political era for the old world. There will be left no empires or kingdoms, but the world will form Nations. There will remain only four great giants—the Anglo-Saxons, the Latins, the Slavs and the Mongolians."

Poes It Pay?
(Hancock News.)

Does scientific farming pay?

The observing, practical man will answer in the affirmative. There will of course, be exceptions to the rule, just as there are exceptions to most rules, but many convincing examples of the great benefits derived from the agricultural college and so-called "book farming" are now to be found all around us. We will here call attention to a few cases that all may investigate:

Two years ago O'Connor Bros. purchased a few bushels of pedigree winter rye at \$1.75 a bushel and sowed into their farm. With the rye raised from that seed they have sowed 100 acres from which they have just threshed 2350 bushels of choice plump Wisconsin pedigree rye. A larger yield could have been obtained had the rye been sown thicker but it was sown thin so as to give the spring clover a better chance, and the clover, by the way, is excellent.

From 275 acres of the ordinary rye grown on the same farm this season, O'Connor Bros. threshed 4050 bushels, or a trifle less than 100 bushels per acre. It is unnecessary to add that the entire rye acreage on the O'Connor farm this fall will be sown to the pedigree kind, as it is a winner on the three important points of yield, quality and price.

Dell Greene, of Deerfield, has one 35-acre field of corn on which he used \$30 worth of commercial fertilizer. For comparison he left a few rows without fertilizing and now all rows where the grub will be abundant, to adopt this rotation for the coming year, even though it may be necessary to assist the second successive corn crop with an artificial fertilizer.

BADGER BOX & Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash and Doors,
Interior Finish,
and All Kinds of
Mill Work.

Telephone 314



Write Checks--It's Easier

To count out money you must carry money. That isn't always safe. A check book is safe always.

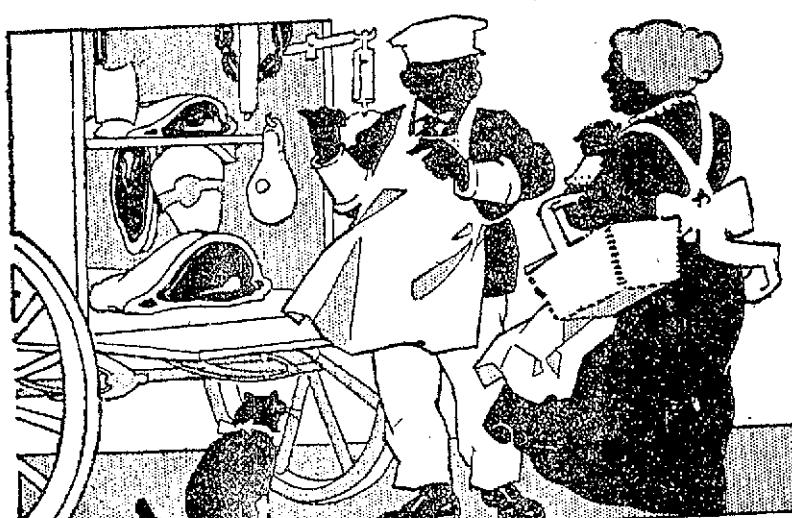
With a check book you write your money payments--no chance for loss, and mistakes may be corrected.

So, open your check account here and then, when making a purchase or payment, open your check book instead of a cumbersome wallet.

The safe way is the best way for you.

BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS

West Side



"Well,
Butcher,
What's
Good Today?"
SEIWERT & EDWARDS
Markets east and west side.

WHEN we call for orders or sell you meat we give the VERY BEST QUALITY at the CHEAPEST PRICES. We have a BIG BUSINESS and can take small profits on many sales. We keep you posted on what is especially good and offer you attractively reduced prices on certain things. Are WE the kind of butcher YOU want?

"YOU ARE GREATER
than the wizards of old"

"We've hardly started to think, we've hardly learned to do. You can't stretch your imagination half as far as your own children will stretch their hands." Herbert Kippen.

The young men of today do not realize--do not appreciate today's opportunities. A hundred chances to make good as compared with those of our forefathers.

Put your
Money in
our
Bank

The Citizens National Bank

Capital and Surplus \$110,000.00

LOCAL ITEMS.

W. H. Carey transacted business in Wausau on Friday and Saturday.

Miss Isabelle Ratelle of Green Bay is spending a week in the city visiting with relatives.

Roy Bagby sold his Ford touring car won in the Tribune subscription contest to Fred Duncan.

Mrs. John Cepress and children have returned from a visit with her parents in Stevens Point.

Huntington & Lessig sold a Ford touring car to Jerry Dougherty in the town of Rudolph last week.

Superintendent Frank Seymour of the Green Bay & Western was in the city for a short time on Thursday.

Rev. Wm. Nommensen spent Sunday at Medford where he assisted in some services at the Lutheran church.

August Kurtz of the town of Grand Rapids was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

Miss Arlyne Compton returned home on Saturday from a visit with the home of Mrs. Helen Mosher in Wausau.

Miss Minnie Knipple returned to Milwaukee on Tuesday after a visit of two months in the city with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pepin of Chicago spent several days in the city the past week visiting with Mrs. N. Pepin.

Miss Daisy Thompson spent Sunday in Merrill, the guest of Miss Edna Taylor.

Mrs. Peter Reiland and son Clarence returned on Sunday from a visit at the John Schmitt home in Dorchester.

John E. Schnabel and family, who have been visiting relatives at Neenah returned home the latter part of last week.

Miss Bertha Yandt left on Thursday for Rib Lake and Milwaukee to visit with friends, expecting to be absent about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCann of Bay City, Mich., returned to their home on Saturday after spending a week in the city visiting with relatives.

Joe Reddin, proprietor of the Pine View Farm and Ernest Wilkie, two of the progressive farmers of the town of Rudolph are engaged in erecting silos.

R. L. Kraus, one of Marshfield's leading business men and an officer of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co., was a business visitor in the city on Thursday.

Rev. Robert J. Locke and family arrived home on Thursday from a three weeks vacation spent at different places south of here. They report a very pleasant trip.

George W. Lyons of Milwaukee spent several days in the city the past week. Mr. Lyons has sold out his interests in Milwaukee and may decide to move back to this city.

George Huntington went to Chicago on Thursday to bring up a Ford roadster for W. G. Fisher, the firm of Huntington & Lessig having been unable to secure cars fast enough to supply the demand.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Worthington and children of Beloit spent several days in the city last week visiting with friends. From here they went to Keweenaw to rusticate a few days. They are making the trip by auto.

Joseph Cohen has recently purchased the old Lyon sawmill site, located on the West Side near the Lyon addition, and used some years ago Hollow Concrete Wall Company. The property contains about three acres and is well located for a manufacturing plant.

Engineer George Ward of Green Bay arrived in the city on Thursday to visit his friends here for a few days. Mr. Ward is still running between Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay, putting the tourists special out of the former city. George is looking well and reports everything moving along nicely with him.

There were about 200 people in attendance at the Methodist Sunday school picnic held at Kipp's Hill last Wednesday afternoon. Dinner was served about noon, and during the afternoon races and games were indulged in and the result was that a very pleasant time was had by the teachers and scholars.

Mrs. R. A. Havenor of Belvidere, Ill., spent several days in the city this week visiting with friends. Mrs. Havenor was much impressed with the improvements in Grand Rapids since leaving here and would like to move back here if she could sell her Belvidere property. While in the city, Mrs. Havenor was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Meade.

John Lieber, of R. F. D. 7, one of the big melon raisers around here was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Lieber informs us that the melon crop will be about two-thirds of normal this season and that the size and quality is normal. Mr. Lieber brought in his first load last week which he sold to local merchants.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Carrington of Cripple Creek, Colorado, arrived in the city on Thursday intending to spend a month here visiting with friends and relatives here. Mr. Carrington left Grand Rapids for the West in 1880, but has made many visits back here, and notwithstanding that he has made good in his western home, he is of the opinion that no state is better than Wisconsin, and hopes some day to come back here to live.

George and Charles Waterman received word on Friday of the death of their brother Sidney Waterman of Plainfield, and went over there on Sunday to attend the funeral. Mr. Waterman was one of the old residents of Plainfield, having lived there pretty much all his life, with the exception of four years that he served in the army during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schauer, who reside on the Jacob Sears marsh west of the city, entertained their friends to the number of about one hundred and twenty-five at a picnic on Saturday last. The affair occurred at the Sears' marsh, and the visitors came in rigs, automobiles, and hand cars, and there was certainly a big time. The afternoon and evening was spent in dancing.

John Hollmueler returned on Monday night from Rochester, Minn., where he has been the past week with his wife at Mayo Bros. hospital. Mr. Hollmueler submitted to an operation last Tuesday and that she is getting along nicely and will soon be able to return home. He also met James Lynch, the barber who had an operation for goitre and he reports that Mr. Lynch is well and will soon return home.

George Primeau visited in Green Bay on Sunday.

Louis Schall is a business visitor in Chicago this week.

Mrs. A. C. Smith visited with friends in Bethel over Sunday.

Clarence Sears returned on Tuesday morning from a brief business trip to St. Paul.

Mrs. John Cepress and children have returned from a visit with her parents in Stevens Point.

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Mr. and Mrs. Forest Mangels were called to Fond du Lac today by the death of Mrs. Mangels' sister-in-law, Mrs. James Sheehan.

Att. W. E. Wheeler departed on Monday evening for Duluth where he will spend several weeks in that vicinity seeking relief for hay fever.

If you want the best in home grown watermelons, call for Liebre's melons. Sold at the Nash Grocery, H. F. Gaulke's or Rowland's.

Paul Philleo, a former Grand Rapids boy who is operating a motion picture show in Rhinelander has purchased the Pearl Theatre in De Pere.

Miss Minnie Schneider of Oconomowoc, who has been visiting with relatives and friends in this city the past week, returned to her home on Monday.

John Mull, window trimmer and ad writer at the Johnson & Hill Co. store returned to his duties on Monday after a three weeks illness with scurvy fever.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hayward expect to leave next week for Stevens Point where Mr. Hayward will take up his work in the schools there as soon as the season opens.

Gus Krusche, and sister Mrs. George Delap and son Eldred departed on Monday in an auto for Sheboygan where they will visit for several days with their parents.

Attorney T. W. Brazeau returned last week from a trip down the Flambeau river which he had made in a canoe. He reports having had a very pleasant time with plenty of fish.

A. M. Wilson, manager of the Johnson & Hill Co. department store is expected home this week from New York where he has been for two weeks purchasing goods for the big store.

The production of The Virginian at Daly's Theatre on Sunday evening did not call out as large crowd as the merit of the play entitled it to. It was a good play and fairly well handled.

Henry Ebbe of Marshfield spent several days in the city last week.

Mr. Ebbe, in company with some other members of the republican party have been making the neighboring towns by auto.

Cranberry men on the marshes in this vicinity expect to be picking berries next Monday, August 21st, which would indicate that the crop is a little more advanced than usual at this time of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nixon have traded their house on the west side to P. Thompson for his forty acre farm near the poor farm. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson expect to move here in a few weeks.

Governor McGovern spoke to a large crowd at the west side band stand on Thursday evening after the band concert. The crowd listened to his talk very patiently, notwithstanding that many of them had to stand up.

Ed. Young left last week for Terre Haute, Ind., where he will erect an ice machine for the American Carbonic company of this city. The plant will be in the Hotel Deming, which is said to be one of the biggest hotels in that city.

Recent advises from Geo. B. McMillan, who has been at Minneapolis for some time past where he has been taking treatment for rheumatism, are to the effect that he is not receiving much benefit, and that his health is about the same as when he left here.

The Pittsville Record has completed five years of its existence and during that time Brother McKee has built up a nice little business over there and demonstrated that there is a demand for a newspaper at Pittsville. We hope he will continue to make good in the field he has selected.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eberhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schrieber and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gilmeier, Mr. and Mrs. Binneboess and Mrs. Roland Payne of the South Side and Miss Ola Schrieber all drove over to Wausau and return Sunday in their autos. There were five Ford cars in the crowd and they all report a pleasant trip.

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Don't, Mrs. Housewife!

New York's Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan doesn't for housewives who want to keep down the cost of living:

Don't be afraid of the shopkeeper.

Don't let him weight the paper, twine, tray or any other container and charge you for it. It is against the law.

Don't accept a put-up package unless it is labelled with its weight. There's a fine for not so marking it.

Don't be mystified by the figures of a compounding scale. Learn to read them.

Don't let the butcher rest his finger on a projecting bone and don't let him press his body against the scale.

Don't let the tradesman engage you in gossip while he is weighing your purchase.

Don't forget to reweigh everything at home.

Don't let a fancy package fascinate you.

Don't mistake cheapness for economy, and don't buy at "war prices" without pricing elsewhere.

Don't be afraid to carry a bundle.

Don't be too proud or too lazy to do your own buying.

Don't buy in small quantities if you can help it.

Don't ask for a "nickel's worth."

Specify weight or quantity.

Don't forget there are a lot of cheap and good foodstuffs.

Don't depend altogether on the looks of a shop.

Don't send children to the stores if you can help it.

Don't forget that wholesale prices are published in the newspapers, and don't believe everything your tradesman tells you about their being raised.

New York World.

Time to Trim Trees.

At Oshkosh arboriculturist urges the owners of fancy shade trees to look to their trees now as this is the season to trim and to do so with as little damage as possible. The man who is an authority on trees and arboriculture tells some methods of trimming foliage bearing trees with no disastrous effects to the trees and suggests the improvement of local shade trees now, while there is opportunity.

"Trees over sidewalks should also be kept cut ten feet above the walk. That not only insures freedom of movement to the passer-by, but it looks much better. Regardless of the shape of trees on a piece of property, those trees which hold their branches over the walk should be properly trimmed."

"In trimming trees there are a few rules which it will do no harm to repeat."

"In cutting off a limb, cut it close and parallel to the trunk from which it proceeds."

"In cutting a limb of any weight

protect the limb or trunk from which it is being cut, by first making an incision on the under side of the limb to be removed. This will prevent the

tree tearing down the trunk.

"Cover any large scars with paint. Paint with considerable white lead is satisfactory."

"As far as possible leave no knots or stubs on the tree, but make all cuts cleanly and evenly."

July 22. **SUMMONS.** State of Wisconsin, In Circuit Court--For

Wm. E. Baldwin and Mary R. Baldwin, his wife, E. B. Redford, Ray A. Love and George C. Love, his wife, and Helen C. Neves, his wife, William B. Neves and Alice S. Neves, his wife, and Rachel Scott, his wife, Helen M. Scott, Corlinda W. Neves wife, Alice L. Neves, his wife, and Charles and Harold N. Scott, Defendants.

The State of Wisconsin--To The Said Defendants:

State of Wisconsin, In Circuit Court--For

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The Land of Broken Promises

A Stirring Story
of the Mexican
RevolutionBy DANE COOLIDGE
Author of
"The Fighting Fool,"
"Hidden Waters,"
"The Texican," Etc.
Illustrations by Don J. Lavin

(Copyright, 1914, by Frank A. Munsey)

12

SYNOPSIS.

Bud Hooker and Phil Do, laundry men, forced out to revolution in Mexico, forced to return to their cabin and return to the United States. In the border town of Guadalupe Bud made a proposal to the Mexican who had made a proposal to return to Mexico to acquire a title to a very rich mine which had been granted out of the title by one Aragon. The Mexican subsequently made an unsuccessful attempt to relocate the vein and then allowed the land to revert for taxation, near where the Eagle Tail mine is located. They engage Cruz Montez to do the ordinary for the Mexican, and the ordinary for the Mexican, Aragon accuses them of jumping his claim. Hooker discovers that Montez is not a valid title. Phil who has been paying attention to Cruz Montez, and Bud, who has been trying to acquire the title, Aragon falls in his attempt to drive them off the claim. Bud is captured and is struck and work on the mine is stopped until the title can be resolved. Cruz Montez and his men capture the Mexican captain of the laundry and tutor of Gracida. He is released on promise to attend to the laundry. He asks Bud to take care of Gracida. The rebels are offered desert and return to the United States. Bud and Cruz Montez and takes steps to regain title to the mine and to Aragon. Fired蒙了。 Aragon makes an unsuccessful attack on Bud and four of them are killed.

CHAPTER XXI.

On the morning after they had laughed at the comic paper and decided that all the world was fair, Hooker and Amigo were squatting by the fire and eating a man-size breakfast.

The creek swollen by yesterday's torrential rains had settled to a rivulet. The wind had not risen and the sun was just over the hill when, with a rattle and a scramble, Amigo threw down his gun and was off in a flash for the rocks.

A moment later two men rode down the canyon, and then two more, and two more. It was a column of men, all armed with rifles, and they cast envious eyes at Copper Bottom as they marched, as he well knew, upon Fortuna.

They marched quickly, and the great whistle had not blown.

It would make a rich prize, Fortuna, if they could take it by surprise! The ransom for the Spanish haciendados alone would amount to thousands of dollars, and the mine-owners could afford to pay anything in order to save their stocks.

A box of dynamite under the giant connector and the money would be produced at once, and yet the scoundrels waited at a one-man camp to steal a single horse.

A flicker of scorn passed over Hooker's face as the leader came dashing up, but the Yauqui greeted him with a slow smile.

"Buñones, Jefe general!" he said; "you have many men."

"Enough!" observed the "general" hurriedly, "but some in the rear are on foot. As I suppose you are in sympathy with our great cause, I will ask you for that horse. Of course, I will give you a receipt."

He fished out a blank-book as he spoke and motioned to a ragged beggar at his heels. Bud checked the man's rush with a look.

"One moment!" he said, and as the soldier turned back his general glanced up sharply.

"Only this, Señor General," answered Bud. "You are welcome to anything I have—food, blankets, money—but I cannot give you that horse."

"But, señor!" protested the general, regarding him with arrogant pig eyes that glistened wickedly. "This poor soldier's feet are sore. Surely you would not make him walk. Only name your price and I will give you a receipt for him, but my man must have the horse."

There was a pause and then began to dismount and move in closer. At a word from their commander any one of them would draw and kill him, as Hooker very well knew, but his love for Copper Bottom made him obtrude.

"If the man is lame," he said, "I will give him another horse—but he cannot have this sorrel."

He stepped quickly over to the corral and turned with his back to the gate, while the commander spat out orders in Spanish and armed men came running.

"Senor," he said, advancing brusquely upon the defiant Hooker, "I must trouble you for that pistol."

"No, señor!" answered the cowboy, keeping his hand upon his gun, "not to you nor no man—and I'll never give it up to a Mexican!"

"Caral!" exclaimed the officer impatiently, "you are an American—no?"

"Not only that," rumbled Bud, drawing himself up in his pride, "I am a Texano also, and if any man touches that horse I'll kill him!"

His voice trembled with anger, but his hand was steady and the Mexicans did not deceive themselves.

"Ha, un Texano!" murmured the man who stood about, and one or two who had started to climb the fence thought better of it and dropped back to the ground.

Bud knew the fate of several men who had proclaimed themselves Americans to the insurrectos—boastfully done, it was said to be the quickest way there was of drawing a Mexican bullet. But to be a Texan was different—somehow the very name suggested trouble to their minds and an almost fight to the death. Hooker saw that he had made an impression, and he was not slow to follow it up.

"If you need a horse," he said to the general, "let your man go up that arroyo and he will find one hobbled on the flat. Then give me your receipt for two hundred dollars gold and I will contribute a saddle."

It was a reasonable concession, un-

ALL CITIES DUST PRODUCERS

In the Nature of Things They Can Not Be Otherwise, and Thus Unsatisfactory Conditions Arise.

Modern cities are dust-producers. Streets and pavements and sidewalks are worn by the friction of the traffic, car wheels are ground to metallic dust; fabrics are torn to linters; fuel burns with products of smoke and ashes, says a writer in the Atlantic Magazine. Dust is being continually

produced both within and without our houses. Recent studies in several cities have shown that the numbers of dust particles in the air above sidewalks range from one per cubic foot to a million per cubic foot. At higher levels the numbers are less. At the Woolworth building in New York, the highest building in the world (716 feet), the air at the street level (July 2, 1913), contained 222,000 dust particles per cubic foot; at the tenth story, 55,000; at the thirtieth story, 70,000, and at the fifty-seventh

story, 27,000. As a figure for comparison, the air over Long Island sound at a point several miles from shore was found to contain 18,000 dust bacteria, but the numbers are fewer than those of the dust particles. At the John Hancock building in Boston, the air near the sidewalk contained 1,330 bacteria and 20 molds per cubic foot, while at the tenth story the corresponding numbers were 330 bacteria and three molds per cubic foot. The elimination of city dust is a constant and ever-changing prob-

lem for the sanitary engineer. The elimination of the horse from city streets is helping to reduce the organic dust, but the automobile is a dust-creator when used on road surfaces not adapted to its weight and speed. Asphalt streets do not disintegrate as do macadam streets, but, being smoother, the wind more readily moves such dust as is found there.

Early Teach Law of Economy. The law of economy enters into all the practical affairs of life, not only of the community at large, but also of the family and of the individual. It should be diligently taught to our children as one of the foundation principles of a good character.

There was a rush, a moment's silence, and then heads appeared from every window and women ran screaming with the news. Aragon came rushing from the store and confronted him angrily; then, reading conviction in his tones, he called for horses and ran frantically into the house.

A shrill screech came from the hillside, where a serving-woman had scampered to view the valley, and as she pointed her finger and screamed, mothers laid hold of their little ones and started up the valley on foot.

Still the men ran about in the horse-pen and Aragon adjured his women-folk in the house. Burning with impatience, Bud spurred his way to the stable where they were fumbling with rots and rigging and dropped a rope on the first horse he saw. Then he snatched a side-saddle from a trembling peon and slumped it on the horse's back. Grabbing up the bridle, he led the horse back to the house and bridled it while he shouted for haste.

Still the women tittered, and the sound of galloping came from the south. Then, as all seemed lost, the Mexicans came bumping out from the stable with the family coach, Aragon and his wife leaped in, and Gracida, neatly attired in a riding-skirt, came tripping down the steps.

Even in such times as these she seemed to realize her first duty to herself, and Hooker had to gaze for a moment before he helped her up. She offered her foot and vaulted lightly into the saddle; the coach went pounding on ahead; and as the servants scattered before her she galloped off at the side of Bud.

Behind them came the rumble of distant hoofs rose up like the roaring of water, and the shrieks of fleeing women echoed from the roadside, but once safely in the canyon their lead was never lessened and, with coach-horses galloping and postilions lashing from both sides, the whole cavalcade swept into the plaza while the town of Fortuna went mad.

Already the great whistle was blowing hoarsely. Its deep reverberations making the air tremble as if with fear. Americans were running back and forth, distributing arms and rushing their women to cover; Don Juan, his chin quivering with excitement, was imploring all comers to be calm; and the Aragons, coming flying up to the door, added the last touch to the panic.

In the architecture the casa grande was an exact replica of a hot-country hacienda, a flat-roofed, one-storyed square of adobe bricks, whitewashed to keep off the sun and presenting on three sides nothing but dense trees planted near for shade. Along the front was a long arcade, the corridor, graced by a series of massive arches which let in the light and air. Inside were low chambers and long passages; and, behind the patio and garden of orange and fig trees.

With the country full of rebels, they were riding in from the south. Other men, equally excited, swore they were coming from the north, and a disorderly body of Sonora miners, armed as if by magic with guns which had long lain hidden, banked themselves about the store and office and clattered for more and more cartridges. Then a rip of gunfire echoed from across the canyon, and the miners made a rush to the attack.

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"No, indeed they will not!" responded Gracida with spirit. "You do not understand the spirit of us Sonorans. Can't you see how the firing has slackened? The miners have driven your rebels back already, and they will do more—they will follow them up and kill them! Then, when the rebels are in flight and Del Rey and his relatives are away, that will be a good time for us to slip off and make our dash for the line!"

"Nothing doing!" announced Hooker, as he dismounted at the corral. "You don't know what you're talking about! But I will leave my horse here!" he added; "I sure don't want him to get hurt!"

"But you promised!" protested Gracida weakly.

"Promised nothing!" retorted Bud, as he dismounted at the corral. "You don't know what you're talking about! But I will leave my horse here!" he added; "I sure don't want him to get hurt!"

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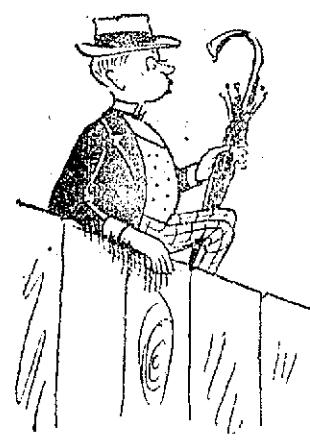
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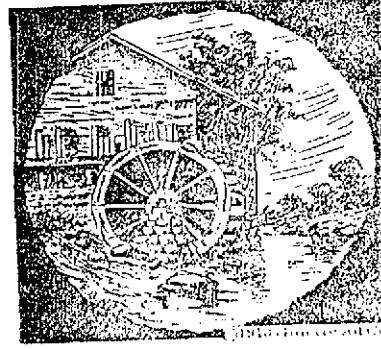
A Man Was Asked

for his definition of an optimist. He said: "An optimist is a fellow who will wait when the home team is losing."

To my way of thinking that would be the very time to boost and to put on all the steam that's in you. Are you fond of the ball game? Of course you are. Every healthy man and some women like to sit on a plank at the ball park and root for the home team and sass the umpire. It's human nature.

We are making a home run record this season. Please run in and talk it over.

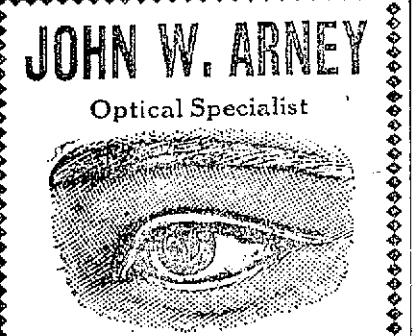
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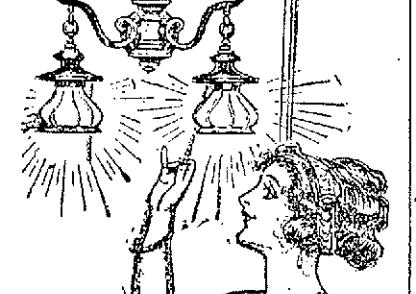
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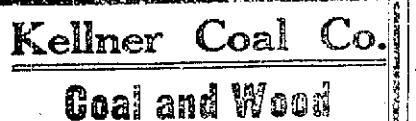


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